

ON SOME NECESSARY ALTERATIONS IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF BIRDS.

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SINCE the publication of my *Handlist*, less than three years ago, I have noted many alterations in the nomenclature there accepted. As stated in the preface, I followed the *Handlist of Birds in the British Museum*, which was then nearing completion. That work, however, regarded the XIIth Edition of Linné's *Systema Naturae* as the commencing point of binomial nomenclature, whereas it is now generally accepted that the year 1758 and the Xth Edition of Linné's *Systema Naturae* shall mark that inauguration. It seems only a matter of time before British ornithologists fall in line with the rest of the scientific world, and I have therefore resolved to conform to the laws formulated by the International Zoological Congresses, and recognize 1758 as the starting-point.

Recognition of the laws proposed in the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature prohibits the adoption of names introduced in works in which the principles of binomial nomenclature are not applied. The law on this matter, otherwise strictly enforced, has been contravened with regard to the "Brissonian genera." Brisson was a non-binomial writer, yet many of the generic names met with in his work have been utilized as if correctly introduced. I cannot accept any, and the provision of substitutes has sometimes been a difficult task. I have constantly referred to C. Davies Sherborn's admirable work, the *Index Animalium*, and have continually had to regret the admission of the "Brissonian genera" into that most valuable compilation. If they had been omitted or even recognized as of only historical interest my task would have indeed been much lighter. As it is I can only state that the accuracy of Mr. Sherborn's work is most remarkable. Only those who have been engaged in nomenclatorial research can gauge the tremendous amount of work that has been expended in the production of such a publication. In proposing the names to be adopted in place of the ones at present illegally in vogue "ex Brisson" I cannot claim that all such introductions are final, and only offer them and invite criticism so that by co-operation finality may be earlier attained. In order that this purpose may be soon achieved I am attaching a list of names which seem to need alteration, having no connection with Australian ornithology, but which have cropped up whilst I was endeavouring to ascertain the correct names of Australian birds for my *Handlist*. By this action I hope to interest my American and Continental friends whose writings I have freely made use of and whose studies of nomenclatorial problems largely exceed my own.

I have not made up these lists with the intention of "upsetting" any names, but with the idea that only strict adherence to the laws will institute stability, and my motto coincides with that of the American Ornithologists' Union, "Zoological Nomenclature is a means, not an end, of Zoological Science." I perhaps differ from that body in some of my methods, but plead that the laws should be observed even when they clash with "general consent" for the time being. I have been much impressed with the total inadequacy of this as a reason for the retention of any name during the course of my investigations, names chosen by that method

varying with each generation, obviously incorrect names gaining influence at times through the action of a master-hand accepting them. This was observed so often that I have every confidence that the names here proposed, where accurate, would very soon displace the incorrect ones, now in use, were action to take place at once and only the correct names be used.

In order that no misunderstanding may arise, my general rules have been as follows:—

Non-binomial authors have been ignored.

Nude names have been rejected.

The law of priority has been rigidly observed.

It might be considered superfluous to make the above statements, but I have found so much inconsistency, even among authors professing to accept the above, that I have felt compelled to make myself clear on this score. What constitutes a nude generic name seems a moot point. Names unaccompanied by citation of known species and diagnosis have been ignored. In the *Amer. O. U. Check List*, 3rd Ed. 1910, what may be known as "Oken's names" (Allen, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* vol. xxiv. 1908. p. 26, note) have been accepted. The matter is too intricate to discuss here, but I certainly refuse to recognize them. I only received the latest edition of the *Check List* when the majority of these notes were drawn up, but have taken advantage of most of the alterations there authorized that relate to the birds which fall under my care.

The following alterations are necessary, the pages and numbers referring to my *Handlist of the Birds of Australia* (1908):—

- Page 5: Genus II. *Casuarus* Latham, *Index Ornith.* ii. p. 664 (1790)—type
C. casuarus
 vice *Casuarus* Brisson.
Casuarus johnsoni E. Mueller replaces *C. australis* Wall (not Shaw),
 if the rule "Once a synonym always a synonym" is enforced.
- „ 6: Genus III. *Megapodius* Temminck, *Planches Col.* pl. 220, August 1823
 vice *Megapodius* Quoy et Gaimard.
- , 12: Genus XXX. *Euryzona* Bonaparte, *Compt. Rend.* xliii. p. 599 (1856)—
 type *Rallus fasciatus* Raffles
 replaces *Rallina* anct. (not *Rallina* Reichenbach).

Reichenbach in *Arion Syst. Nat.* pl. xx. 1849 figures the head, foot, and wing of a new genus *Rallina*. In *Not. Synopsis Arion*, No. 5, July 1851, he named 2577 *Rallina concolor* (*Rallus*—Gosse, *B. of Jam.*); 2471-2 *Rallina immaculata* (*Porzana*—Gould, *Austr.* vi. pl. 82); 2477 *Rallina plumbea* (*Rallus*—us Vieill. *nigricans* Vieill.).

In 1852 the text to the plates of the *Arion Syst. Nat.* was published, and on p. xxiii was named *Rallina* Reichenbach *maxima* (*Rall*—us Vieill.) R. as the typical species of the genus, and references were included covering the previous entrances of the genus-name.

If we accept *maxima* as the type of *Rallina*, then Reichenbach's name falls as an absolute synonym of *Aramides* Pucheran, *Revue Zool.* p. 277 (1845)—type *A. cayana*.

If *concolor* be considered as the type, then *Rallina* will displace *Amaurolimnas* Sharpe (*Bull. Orn. Club* No. 5. p. xxviii, 1893), introduced for that species alone.

To replace *Rallina* of the *Cat. Birds* xxiii. p. 74 there appears to be only one claimant, *Euryzona* Bonaparte (*Comptes Rendus* xliii. p. 599, 1856), who introduced it as of Reichenbach, with *fasciata* Raffles as first species and named as type in the *Cat. Birds, loc. cit.*

Page 13: Genus XXXVII. *Gallinula* Tunstall, *Ornith. Brit.* p. 3 (1771)
vice *Gallinula* Brisson.

„ „ Genus XXXVIII. *Porphyrio* Bonnaterre, *Tabl. Encyc. Method. Orn.*
p. xciv (1790)
vice *Porphyrio* Brisson.

„ 14: Genus XLI. *Podiceps* Latham, *Suppl. Gen. Syn.* i. p. 294 (1787)
not *Podicipes* Lath. (emend.).

British authors generally have used *Podiceps* for the Grebes, and just as consistently has it been rejected by American writers. The reasons given by the latter can be best understood by a quotation from a very recent paper on this subject. Allen (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* vol. xxiii. p. 289, 1907) stated: "Certain naturalists, more especially the English, have, however, persistently employed *Colymbus* for the Loons and other names for the Grebes, clearly without good reason, possibly following Latham, who, in 1787, proposed *Podiceps* for the Grebes, and adopted *Colymbus* (Latham nec Linn.) for the Loons"; on p. 290 he added: "Latham's 'Genus LXXIX. *Podiceps* (*Colymbus* Linn.)' is a substitute name for *Colymbus* Linnaeus, and consists of what was left of that group after the Loons were removed from it by Brisson. It is therefore an exact synonym of the restricted genus *Colymbus* Brisson of the *Check List*. From the modern point of view, Latham had no right to reintroduce, on a later page, the name *Colymbus* (Genus LXXXVI. *Colymbus* Latham) as a new genus for the Loons, after making it a synonym of his own genus *Podiceps*, to say nothing of Brisson's having separated the Loons from the Grebes as a distinct genus in 1760, or twenty-seven years before. According to modern usage in other similar cases, *Podiceps* has no standing, being a pure synonym of an earlier genus."

Upon referring to Latham's work I find that the preceding is obviously a misinterpretation of Latham's action.

In the Xth Ed. of the *Systema Naturae* (p. 135) Linné included four species under his genus *Colymbus* (Brisson **independently** introduced *Colymbus* for the Grebes: he never subdivided a Linnean genus; he used the same names as Linné, often with different significations, as for instance *Mergus*, which he used for the Divers though Linné had utilized it for the Mergansers). Linné in his XIIth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* increased the number of species under *Colymbus* to eleven.

Latham was the first writer to subdivide this genus, and his method was perfectly legitimate, and moreover quite intelligible. He noted fifteen species, but separated the Linnean genus into three, accepting *Uria* for the Guillemots, restricting *Colymbus* to the Divers, and introducing *Podiceps* for the Grebes. As he worked with the Linnean system he indicated in brackets the Linnean genus in the few instances where he made improvements. This is clearly seen as, when including *Syleia* (p. 287), *Perdix* (p. 290), *Numenius* (p. 291), and *Phalaropus* (p. 294), he noted against each the Linnean equivalents, *Motacilla*, *Tetrao*, *Scolopax*, and *Tringa* respectively. But such can by no means be called substitute names, as in each case Latham retained the Linnean names for a restricted portion

of the Linnean genus. There can be no appeal whatever from Latham's action, and consequently *Podiceps* must be used for the Grebes. Latham's division was endorsed by such non-English ornithologists as Retzius (1800), Bechstein (1803), Meisner (1804), Koch (1816), Vieillot (1816), Cuvier (1817), Temminck (1820), Lesson (1828), and Kaup (1829), to mention only the first names that come to hand.

In 1829 Kaup (*Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Nat. Syst.*) introduced new generic names as follows: on p. 35 he retained *Podiceps* for the *P. minor* group; on p. 41 he proposed *Dytes* for *P. cornutus* and *arcticus*; on p. 44 *Pedetaithya* for *P. subcristatus*; on p. 49 *Proctopus* for *P. auritus*; and p. 72 *Lophaithya* for *P. cristatus*. Here again, though the names cannot be accepted with full generic rank, the method of restriction being correctly employed no subsequent alterations can be admitted that would depreciate Kaup's division. Hence *Podiceps* must be used for the Dabchicks and *Dytes* for the Grebes, the later introduced names being of only subgeneric value.

Page 14: Genus XLII. *Dytes* Kaup, *Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Nat. Syst.* p. 41 (1829)
replaces *Lophaithya* Kaup, *loc. cit.* p. 72.

„ 15: Genus XLV. *Penguinus* Brünnich, *Zool. Fund* p. 78 (1772)—type
Phaethon demersus Linné
replaces *Catarractes* Brisson.

Penguinus Brünnich.

The consideration of this genus involves a review of the generic names proposed for Penguins between 1758 and 1840. In the *Systema Naturae*, Xth Ed. 1758, two species of Penguin were included by Linné, and, curiously, the same specific designation was given to each, as they were allotted to different genera, one being called *Diomedea demersa* (p. 132), the other *Phaethon demersus* (p. 135). In *Zool. Fund.* p. 78, 1772, Brünnich introduced for these two Linnean species two genera, *Penguinus* and *Spheniscus*: though diagnoses are fully given no species are cited; but the names are easily referable, the former agreeing with Linné's *Phaethon demersus*, the latter covering the *Diomedea demersa* Linné.

In 1777 Scopoli, in the *Intro. Hist. Nat.* p. 472, revived Brisson's *Catarractes*, correctly citing Linné's *Phaethon demersus* as example. Thus *Catarractes* Scopoli must fall as an absolute synonym of *Penguinus* Brünnich. Scopoli then mentioned *Diomedea*, and quoted as example *Diomedea demersa* L. and as synonym *Penguinus* Brünnich. The diagnosis there given and the facts do not agree with these attachments. Scopoli further includes *Spheniscus* Brünnich, but does not give any species, as was natural since he had disposed otherwise of the bird Brünnich indicated. Scopoli gives accurately the essential feature of Brünnich's genus.

In 1778 some plates of birds were drawn by or for J. F. Miller, and two Penguins are included, but whether these were published at that date is quite uncertain. They may therefore be neglected. I note them as publication* would possibly change the authorship of the genus *Aptenodytes* from Forster 1781 to Miller 1778. No other harm would be done.

In 1781 the Penguins were exhaustively dealt with by Forster in the *Comment. Götting.* iii. pp. 124 *et seq.*, when nine species were enumerated. Though previously

* (Boddaert in 1783 quotes some of Miller's plates.)

two genera had been in use for only two species, Forster includes all his nine species under one generic name, and that a new one, *Aptenodytes*. The first species was separated from the remaining eight, and therefore might be assumed to be either typical or atypical; but, as showing how artificial the separation was, it is now accepted that this first species is identical with one of the other eight.

In 1786 Scopoli, in the *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub.* vol. ii. p. 91, recorded some Penguins, and, after the fashion of those times, introduced a new generic name, *Apterodita*, and also altered the specific names.

Gmelin in the XIIIth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, 1788, accepted Forster's generic name, which he also spelt *Aptenodytu* on the same page (p. 555). Forster in the *Enchiridion* p. 38, 1788, included *Aptenodytes*. Latham in the *Index Ornith.* ii. p. 878, 1790, utilized Forster's name, whilst Bonnaterre in the *Tabl. Enc. Method. Ornith.* p. lxxxiv and p. 66, 1791, spelt it *Aptenodita* and *Aptenodyta*.

In 1793 Shaw (*Leverian Museum* p. 144. pl. 35) figured Forster's *A. patachonica* as the type of a new genus, *Pinguinaria*.

In 1796 Miller's plates were published "with Descriptions by George Shaw," and though the plates (xxiii, xxxiv, xl, xlix) are lettered as *Aptenodytes* species, the text (pp. 45, 67, 78, and 92) calls them *Pinguinaria* species.

From the preceding it will be seen that no one attempted to classify the Penguins or to subdivide Forster's genus, but simply to replace older names with their own.

Lacépède in 1799 (*Tabl. Oiseaux*, p. 14) had only recognized *Aptenodytes*, as did Illiger (*Prodromus* p. 285) in 1811. The first author I have discovered to subdivide *Aptenodytes* is Vieillot (*Analyse* p. 67, 1816), who indicated a new genus, *Endyptes*, covering two sections, typified by Manchot des Hottentots (= *D. demersa* Linné) and Sautenr, Buffon.

Aptenodytes restricted he exemplified by *Apt. papua* Gm. Lath. *Endyptes* is shown to be a misprint on p. 70 for *Eudyptes*.

Should not *A. papua* be recognized as the type of *Aptenodytes*? I do not see how any other species can be chosen.

In 1817 Cuvier (*Règne Animal* vol. i. p. 512, 1817) divided *Aptenodytes* into three, restricting *Aptenodytes* to species like *patagonica* Gm., and reviving *Catarrhactes* (ex Brisson) for *chrysocoma* Gm. and *Spheniscus* (ex Brisson) for *demersa* Gm. Therefore *Catarrhactes* Cuv. equals *Pinguinus* Brünn., and *Spheniscus* Cuv. is the same as *Spheniscus* Brünn.

In 1820 Temminck (*Man. Ornith.* vol. i. pp. cxii, cxiii, 1820) retained *Aptenodytes* for the *patagonica* group and *Spheniscus* (ex Brisson) for *D. demersa* Linné, classing therewith *A. minor* Forster.

In 1826 Stephens (Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* vol. xiii. pt. 1. pp. 54 *et seq.*) introduces a further complication, by restricting *Aptenodytes* to the *patagonica* species and utilizing *Spheniscus* for the *D. demersa* group, and then proposing a new genus, *Chrysocoma*, for the unallotted species. As his first species of this latter group is *chrysome* Forster, by tautonymy it is accepted as type, and hence *Chrysocoma* becomes an absolute synonym of *Pinguinus*.

Lesson, *Manuel d'Ornith.* ii. p. 366 (1828), accepted Cuvier's divisions, designating *Aptenodytes demersa* Gm. as type of *Spheniscus* Brisson, Cuvier; and *A. patagonica* Gm. as type of *Aptenodytes* Forster.

In 1832 Wagler (*Isis* p. 281, 1832) created another new genus, *Pygoscelis*, for the species *Aptenodytes papua* Forster.

This fairly reviews the state of affairs at 1840, when Gray (*List Gen. Birds* p. 77) typified the various genera previously proposed. Omitting all reference to *Penguinus* Brünnich, *Apterodita* Scopoli, or *Chrysocoma* Stephens, he accepted four genera as follows :—

<i>Spheniscus</i> Briss.	Type <i>S. demersus</i> (L.) Temm.
<i>Eudyptes</i> Vieill.	„ <i>E. chrysocome</i> (Forster) Vieill.
<i>Pygoscelis</i> Wagl.	„ <i>P. papua</i> (Forster) Wagl.
<i>Aptenodytes</i> Forster.	„ <i>A. patuchonica</i> (Forster).

If this action be allowed to overrule Vieillot's disposition, which seems to be a matter for more consideration, we arrive at the following :—

Penguinus Brünnich, 1772. Type *Ph. demersus* Linné.

The synonymy includes *Catarractes* Scopoli, 1777 ; *Eudyptes* Vieill., 1816 ; *Chrysocoma* Stephens, 1826.

Spheniscus Brünnich, 1772. Type *D. demersa* Linné.

This is *Spheniscus* of Brisson and most recent authors.

Aptenodytes Forster, 1781. Type *A. patuchonica* Forster.

As synonyms may be noted *Apterodita* Scopoli, 1786 ; *Pinguinaria* Shaw, 1793.

Pygoscelis Wagler, 1832. Type *A. papua* Forster.

This arrangement only necessitates the introduction of *Penguinus* Brünnich vice *Catarractes* Brisson into the nomenclature as at present generally accepted. Recognition of Vieillot's separation will incur many other changes, and, if necessary, these must be made at once.

Page 16 : Genus LI, *Puffinus* Cuvier, *Règne Animal* p. 516. vol. I. (1817)

vice *Puffinus* Brisson.

„ 17 : Genus LV. *Procellaria* Linné, *Systema Naturæ* Xth Ed. p. 131 (1758)—
type, by designation of Gray, 1840, p. 78, *P. aequinoctialis* L.
replaces *Majaqueus* Reichenbach, 1852.

„ 19 : Species 114. *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster, *Mem. Math. Phys. pres.*
l'Acad. Roy. Sci. (Paris) vol. x. p. 571. pl. xiv (1785)
replaces *D. culminata* Gould (the genus *Thalassogeron* cannot stand).

„ „ Species 117. *Phoebetria palpebrata* Forst., *Mem. Math. Phys. pres.*
l'Acad. Roy. Sci. (Paris) vol. x. p. 571. pl. xv (1785)
replaces *P. cornicoides* Hutton (Forster's figure examined).

„ 20 : Species 119. *Hydrochelidon leucoparcia* (Natt. 1820)
antedates *H. hybrida* (Pall. 1827), and the Australian form must be
called *H. leucoparcia fluxiatilis* Gould.

„ „ Species 120. *Gelochelidon macrotarsa* Gould for the Australian bird, and
G. nilotica Gm. (1789)
replace *G. anglica* Mont. (1813).

„ „ Species 121. *Hydroprogne caspia* Pallas, *Nor. Comm. Petrop.* vol. xiv.
pt. i. 1769-70, p. 582. pl. xxii. fig. 2
vice *H. caspia* Mont.

In the *Amer. O. U. Check List* 3rd Ed. 1910 *Thalasseus* Boie has been accepted instead of *Hydroprogne*, but clearly the matter requires reconsideration. I make out the claim of *Hydroprogne* to stand as follows : *Thalasseus* was introduced by Boie in the *Isis* 1822 p. 563 for three species, *caspia*, *antiaca*, and *anglica*. Kaup

in *Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Nat. Syst.* 1829 proposed new generic names: on p. 31 *Actochelidon* for *Sterna cantiaca*; *Hydroprogne* on p. 91 for *Sterna caspia* and *aranca* (*anglica*); and on p. 97 gave *Thalassaea* with *Sterna Dougalli* as only species. Inasmuch as he thus typified *Thalassaea* (= *Thalassens*) by a species not included in the original list his action cannot be accepted.

Brehm in the *Isis* 1830 p. 994, ignoring Kaup's action, divided Boie's genus into three, restricting *Thalassens* to *Sterna cantiaca*, and inventing *Sylochelidon* for *Sterna caspia* and *Gelochelidon* for *Sterna anglica*. The following year in the *Vogel Deutschlands* pp. 767 *et seq.* Brehm fully described these genera, and absolutely settled the matter as regarding the type of *Thalassens*. In 1840 Gray endorsed Brehm's action by selecting *cantiaca* as type of *Thalassens* Boie. At the same time he noted Brehm's *Sylochelidon*, but did not know of Kaup's work. In 1855 Gray changed the type of *Thalassens* to *caspia*, synonymizing *Hydroprogne* Kaup, and then accepting *Actochelidon* Kaup as typified by *cantiaca*. But there was no valid reason for such alteration, Gray's first action being quite legal, and, considering Brehm's work, the only course open to him. Moreover, Reichenbach in 1852 (*Naturl. Syst. Vogel* p. v, 1852) indicated *cantiaca* as the type of *Thalassens*.

Page 21 : Species 128. *Sterna fuscata* Linné, *Syst. Nat.* XIIth Ed. p. 228 (1766)
replaces *Sterna fuliginosa* Gm. 1788.

„ 22 : Genus LXXVI. *Catharacta* Brünnich, *Orn. Boreal.* 1764. p. 32
replaces *Megalestris* Bonap. 1856.

The case of *Catharacta* versus *Megalestris* has been argued by J. A. Allen (*Luk* vol. xxi. p. 345, 1904), who decided in favour of the latter. Allen rejected *Catharacta* on account of a prior *Catarractes* of Brisson. As Brisson was a non-binomial author his name has no standing in scientific nomenclature. Brünnich's first species was *Catharacta skua*; his figured species was *C. cepphus* = *Larus parasiticus* L. Allen argued that the latter species should be taken as type, but the former was accepted by Linné in the XIIth Ed. *Systema Naturae* as *Larus catarractes*, and hence "by virtual tautonymy" might be regarded as type. However, Gray in 1840 designated *Catarracta skua* as type of *Catarracta*, which genus, as was his wont, he assigned to Ray. I would agree to Gray's action, as by means of it we can preserve *Stercorarius* for the birds typified by *Larus parasiticus* by taking Schaeffer's introduction of that genus. Schaeffer utilized it for *Larus parasiticus* alone, following Linné in referring *catarractes* to *Larus*.

Page 22 : Genus LXXVII. *Stercorarius* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* 1789. p. 62
vice *Stercorarius* Brisson.

„ „ Species 142. *St. parasiticus* Linné, *Syst. Nat.* ed. x. p. 136 (1758)
replaces *St. crepidatus* Banks, 1773.

„ 23 : Genus LXXVIII. *Morinella* Meyer und Wolf, *Taschenb. d. Vogel* p. 383
note (1810)
replaces *Arenaria* Brisson.

„ 24 : Genus LXXXIII. *Squatarola* Cuvier, *Règne Animal* i. p. 467 (1817)
vice *Squatarola* Leach.

„ „ Species 150. The specific *squatarola* L. 1758. p. 149
replaces *helvetica* L. 1766.

„ 25 : Genus LXXXVIII. *Himantopus* Bonnate-re, *Tabl. Enr. Meth. Ornith.*
pp. lxxxii & 24 (1790)
vice *Himantopus* Brisson.

- Page 26 : Genus XCI. *Numenius* Brünnich, *Zool. Fund.* p. 76 (1772)
vice *Numenius* Brisson.
- „ „ Genus XCIII. *Limosa* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 52 (1789)
vice *Limosa* Brisson.
- „ „ Species 167. *L. baueri* Nammann, *Vogel Deutschl.* viii. p. 429 (1836)
replaces *L. noraezealandiae* Gray.
- „ 27 : Genus XCVII. *Actitis** Illiger, *Prodromus* p. 262 (1811)
replaces *Tringoides* Bonaparte, 1831.
- „ „ Genus CII. *Arenaria* Bechst.(not Brisson), *Ornith. Taschenb.* p. 462A (1803)
replaces *Calidris* Illiger, 1811.
- „ „ Species 178. The species name *leucophaea* Pallas in *Vroegs Catal.* p. 32.
1764
replaces *arenaria* Linné, 1766.
- „ 28 : Genus CIII. The reference given here is incorrect: it should read
Lönnberg, *J. f. O.* 1906. pp. 531-3.
- „ „ Genus CV. *Erolia* Vieillot, *Analyse* p. 55 (1816)
replaces *Ancylocheilus* Kaup, 1829.
- „ „ Species 182. The species name *ferruginea* Brünnich, *Orn. Boreal.* p. 53
(1764)
antedates *subarquatus* Gùldenst.
- „ „ Genus CVII. *Gallinago* Koch, *Die Säugthiere* p. 312 (1816)
vice *Gallinago* Leach.
- „ 29 : Genus CXI. *Trachelia* Scopoli, *Annus I, Hist. Nat.* p. 110 (1769)
replaces *Glareola* Brisson.
- „ 30 : Genus CXVI. *Ibis* Lacépède, *Tabl. Oiseaux* p. 18 (1799)
vice *Ibis* Cuvier, 1817.
- „ „ *Antigone rubicunda* Perry, *Arcana*, June 1810
antedates *A. australasiana* (Gould).
- „ 31 : Genus CXVIII. *Egatheus* Billberg, *Syn. Faunae Scand.* i. p. 166 (1828)
replaces *Plegadis* Kaup.
- „ 32 : Genus CXXVI. *Egretta* Forster, *Syn. Cat. Brit. Birds* p. 59 (1817)
replaces *Garzetta* Kaup, 1829.
- „ 33 : Genus CXXVIII. *Nycticorax* Forster, *Syn. Cat. Brit. Birds* p. 59 (1817)
vice *Nycticorax* Rafinesque.
- „ „ Genus CXXX. *Leobrychus* Billberg, *Syn. Faunae Scand.* i. p. 166 (1828)
replaces *Ardetta* Gray, 1842.
- „ „ Genus CXXXII. *Botaurus* Stephens, in Shaw's *General Zoology* vol. xi.
part ii. p. 592 (1819)
vice *Botaurus* Brisson.
- „ 36 : Genus CXLVII. *Nyroca* Fleming, *Philos. Zool.* ii. p. 260 (1822)
replaces *Aythya* Boie (preoccupied).†
- „ 37 : Genus CL. *Carbo* Lacépède, *Tableau Oiseaux* p. 15 (1799)
replaces *Phalacrocorax* of Brisson.

* *Actitis* Illiger (*Prodromus* p. 262, 1811) was introduced for a number of species, one of which was *hypoleucos* L. In the *Isis* p. 560, 1822, Boie only included this species under *Actitis*, placing the other members of Illiger's genus in other genera. Consequently this can be considered as restriction, and thus *hypoleucos* becomes the type of *Actitis* Illiger. Bonaparte in the *Giornale Arcadio* vol. iii. p. 57, 1831, proposed *Tringoides* as a substitute for "*Actitis* Boie nec Ill." As Boie's genus was part of Illiger's I do not accept Bonaparte's name.

† Cf. Dapiez, *Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.* i. p. 128 (1822), and Stone, *Ann* 1707, p. 190.

- Page 38 : Genus CLII. *Sula* Scopoli, *Intro. Hist. Nat.* p. 474 (1777)
 vice *Sula* Brisson.
 „ „ Genus CLIII. *Fregata* Lacépède, *Tableau Oiseaux* p. 15 (1799)
 vice *Fregata* Brisson.
 „ 40 : Genus CLVIII. *Nisus* Lacépède, *Tableau Oiseaux* p. 4 (1799)
 replaces *Accipiter* Brisson.

There need be no sentiment with regard to the rejection of *Accipiter*. Brisson introduced two genera for the *Falconidae*, viz. *Aquila* and *Accipiter*, whilst Linné classed all under *Falco*. Inasmuch as Brisson did not recognize Linné's genus, his names cannot be accepted as constituting a subdivision of the Linnéan genus. The first use I have traced of *Accipiter* in binomial nomenclature is that of S. G. Gmelin in the *Noc. Comm. Acad. Petrop.* vol. xv. p. 439, 1771, when three species are named, none of which are referable to *Accipiter* (auct.). The first disintegration of the Linnéan *Falco* was made by Lacépède, who divided it into seven genera—*Aquila*, *Astur*, *Nisus*, *Buteo*, *Circus*, *Milvus*, and *Falco*: these genera had previously been many times indicated as sections but no sectional names correctly introduced. The researches of Mr. C. Davies Sherborn have proved the valid introduction of these names in 1799, and as species were added almost immediately (*Natural Science*, p. 406, 1899), there can be no disputing the acceptability of Lacépède's divisions. *Circus* and *Astur* are already commonly recognized as of Lacépède, as noted in my *Handlist*, p. 39, Genera CLVI. and CLVII.

- Page 44 : Genus CLXXV. *Tyto* Billberg, *Syn. Faunae Scand.* i. tab. A (1828)
 replaces *Strix* (auctorum, non Linné 1758 !)

In the *Amer. O. U. Check List*, 3rd Ed. 1910, *Muco* Fleming, 1822, is chosen to replace the name *Strix* now generally in use for the Barn Owls. That name, however, is preoccupied by Link, *Besch. Naturl. Samml.* p. 130 (1807), for a genus of Molluscs! The next name in order appears to be *Tyto* of Billberg as given above. Billberg, in 1820, had previously proposed *Tyta* for a genus of Insects, so that some may consider the name *Tyto* preoccupied. In that case *Hybris* Nitzsch (*Syst. Pteryl.* p. 100, 1840) would have a claim.

- Page 47 : *Licmetis tenuirostris* Kuhl, *Consp. Psitt.* p. 88 (1820)
 replaces *L. nasica* Temminck.
 „ 48 : *Polytelis anthopeplus* Vigors in Lear's *Mon. Psitt.* pt. 8, October 1, 1831
 replaces *P. melanura* id., ib. pt. 12, 1832.
 „ 49 : *Platyercus browni* Kuhl, *Consp. Psitt.* p. 56 (1820)
 replaces *P. flaviventris* Temminck.
 „ „ *Platyercus venustus* Kuhl, *Consp. Psitt.* p. 52 (1820)
 replaces *P. browni* Temminck.
 „ 51 : *Neophema chrysostris* Kuhl, *Consp. Psitt.* p. 50 (1820)
 replaces *N. venusta* Temminck.
 „ 56 : Genus CCXIII. *Collocalia* Gray, *List Genera Birds* p. 8 (1840)
 replaces "*Salangana* Thumb."
 (Cf. Richmond, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* xxxv. p. 640, 1908.)
 „ „ Genus CCXV. *Apus* Scopoli, *Intro. Hist. Nat.* p. 483 (1777)
 replaces *Cypselus* Illiger, 1811.

If *Apus* Scopoli be considered preoccupied by *Apos*, introduced earlier in the

same work by the same writer, then *Micropus* Meyer und Wolf (1810) still antedates *Cypselus* Illiger, 1811.

- Page 60 : Genus CCXXVI. *Chelidon*, Forster, *Syn. Cat. Brit. Birds* p. 17 (1817)
replaces *Hirundo* (auct.).
,, 75 : *Acanthira archibaldi*
replaces *A. magnirostris* Campbell (not Gould).
,, 102 : *Munia flaviprymna*
replaces *M. xanthoprymna*.
,, 103 : *Poëphila atropygialis*
replaces *P. nigrotecta*.

The following list contains names which appear to be first introduced into binomial nomenclature at the place given, and I am recording them for the sake of criticism.

Brünnich in the *Zool. Fund.*, 1772, gave diagnoses of some ninety-two genera, and hence many "Brissonian genera" can be utilized as of this place, as Brünnich mainly followed Brisson. Scopoli, in the *Intro. Hist. Nat.* 1777, also noted some ninety-two names, but he used side by side the different names given by Brisson and Linné to similar groups, so that a disturbing factor is here met with. Schaeffer, in the *Elem. Ornith. Icon.* 1774, and 2nd Ed. 1779, reproduced the Brissonian classification, but in these works he was not binomial; in the *Mus. Ornithol.* 1789 he still followed the Brissonian scheme but adopted binomiality; he applied the system most consistently, as out of two hundred and twenty-nine species recorded, in only seven instances are other than binomials used. This work must therefore be accepted, and through it other Brissonian names gain a valid introduction. A few other Brissonian generic names were binomially used by such writers as Pallas, S. G. Gmelin, Boddaert, etc., and as a consequence few of the "Brissonian genera" need alteration save as to the authority.

Anser Pallas, *Spic. Zool.* (6) p. 21 (1769)

vice *Anser* Brisson.

Aquila S. G. Gmelin, *Noc. Comm. Petrop.* vol. xv. p. 445 (1771)

vice *Aquila* Brisson.

Asio Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 10 (1789)

vice *Asio* Brisson.

Carduelis Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 23 (1789)

vice *Carduelis* Brisson. This name also antedates *Acanthis* Borkhausen, 1797.

Ciconia Brünn., *Zool. Fund.* p. 74 (1772)

vice *Ciconia* Brisson.

Coccythraustes Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 28 (1789)

vice *Coccythraustes* Brisson.

Colinus Brünn., *Zool. Fund.* p. 90 (1772)

vice *Colinus* Brisson.

Corvira Brünn., *Zool. Fund.* p. 72 (1772)

vice *Corvira* Brisson.

Cotinga Boddaert, *Tabl. Pl. enlum.* p. 14 (1783)

vice *Cotinga* Brisson.

Curvirostra Scopoli, *Intro. Hist. Nat.* p. 489 (1777)

appears to have a prior right to *Loxia* Linn. (auct.).

In the place quoted Scopoli separated *Loxia curvirostra* L. with the generic appellation above given. As he retained *Loxia* (p. 483) for the other species his action seemed unassailable. In the *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* vol. xxiii. p. 356, 1907, Allen wrote: "Type (of *Loxia*) by restriction *Loxia curvirostra*, the first species." In the next volume (p. 36), recognizing his error, he claimed it as designated by Gray, 1840, and it is thus accepted in the *Amer. O. U. Check List* 1910. Allen, however, noted "Brehm (1827) had founded *Curvirostra* for the Crossbills, of which *L. curvirostra* is type by tautonymy." Scopoli's fifty-year-prior introduction, legitimately made, seems to nullify all later action with regard to the fixation of *L. curvirostra* as type of *Loxia*. As a matter of historical interest, Dandin, *Traité d'Ornith.* ii. p. 355 (1800), and Forster, *Syn. Cat. Brit. B.* p. 10 (1817), had both correctly proposed *Curvirostra* for the Crossbills prior to Brehm's *Curvirostra* (1827). There appears to be no other course legally open save the recognition of Scopoli's genus for the group of *Loxia curvirostra* Linné.*

Fratercula Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 61 (1789)

vice *Fratercula* Brisson.

Garrulus Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 14 (1789)

vice *Garrulus* Brisson.

Gelochelidon nilotica Gm., *Syst. Nat.* i. p. 603 (1789)

replaces *G. anglica* Mont. (1813).

Lagopus Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 2 (1789)

vice *Lagopus* Brisson.

Manacus Pallas, *Spic. Zool.* (6) p. 21 (1769)

vice *Manacus* Brisson.

Momotus Brünnich, *Zool. Fund.* p. 84 (1772)

vice *Momotus* Brisson.

Nucifraga Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 14 (1789)

vice *Nucifraga* Brisson.

Megalornis Gray, *List Genera of Birds* 2nd Ed. p. 85 (1841)

must replace *Grus* (auct.), not of Pallas 1766.

In the *Amer. O. U. Check List* 3rd Ed. 1910, *Grus* has been daringly retained as of Pallas 1766, and the type is given as, by tautonymy, *Ardea grus* Linné. If this can be recognized, why should there have been any discussion regarding *Strix* Linné, 1758, and its type? As shown by Allen himself, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* xxiii. p. 313, 1907, *Grus* Pallas, 1766, is an absolute synonym of *Psophia* Linné, 1758. Pallas in *Misc. Zool.* p. 66, 1766, introduced *Grus* with relation to *Psophia crepitans* L.: in *Spic. Zool.* (4) p. 1, 1767, he again referred to it in the same connection. In 1773 Pallas (*Reise Proc. Russ. Reichs* ii. p. 714) introduced a new species of *Grus*, which is now the type of *Leucogeranus*.

Gray recognized the truth in 1841, and correctly synonymizing *Grus* Pallas with *Psophia* Linné, proposed *Megalornis* for the species typified by *Ardea grus* Linné.

* This note of Mr. Mathews is of interest as it brings to light Scopoli's name *Curvirostra* 1777. If the method of elimination alone is used, *Curvirostra* must indeed replace *Loxia* auctorum. Mr. Mathews is quite right in saying that *Curvirostra* of Forster and Cuvier is older than *Curvirostra* of Brehm, and that all these antedate Gray's designation of 1840. On the other hand, *L. curvirostra* is the type of *Loxia* by the rule of tautonymy, the name of the genus being like the synonym of one of its species and evidently based upon that name.—If this course is followed here, terrible confusion will be avoided. I cannot, however, agree that "general consent," as Dr. Allen says (*Bull. Amer. Mus.* xxiii. p. 356), has anything to do with our decision.—E. H.

- Passer* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 24 (1789)
vice *Passer* Brisson.
- Perdix* S. G. Gmelin, *Nor. Comm. Acad. Petrop.* xv. p. 448 (1771)
vice *Perdix* Brisson.
- Phalaropus* Brünnich, *Zool. Fund.* p. 72 (1772)
vice *Phalaropus* Brisson.
- Pica* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 13 (1789)
vice *Pica* Brisson.
- Pyrrhula* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 30 (1789)
vice *Pyrrhula* Brisson.
- Spheniscus* Brünnich, *Zool. Fund.* p. 78 (1772)
vice *Spheniscus* Brisson.
- Scops* Brünnich, *Zool. Fund.* p. 74 (1772)
vice *Scopus* Brisson.
- Thalasseus* Boie, *Isis* p. 563 (1822)
replaces *Actochelidon* Kaup, 1829.
- Turtur* Boddaert, *Tabl. Planches Enlum.* p. 10 (1783)
replaces *Chalcopelia* Bonap., 1857.
and *Streptopelia* Bonap., *Consp. Av.* ii. p. 63 (1857)
replaces *Turtur* Selby, 1835, not Boddaert 1783.

At the place quoted Boddaert gives the following: "Pl. 160. Tourterelle du Sénégal. Buff. vi. p. 394. Briss., *Ornith.* i. p. 122. pl. x. fig. 1. *Turtur afra* Linn. 104. 34."

Linné's *Columba afra* was founded upon Brisson's bird. The acceptance of Boddaert's work necessitates the above alterations.

- Uria* Brünnich, *Orn. Boreal.* p. 27 (1764)
vice *Uria* Brisson.
- Vanellus* Schaeffer, *Mus. Ornith.* p. 49 (1789)
vice *Vanellus* Brisson.
- Vaginalis* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* XIIIth Ed. vol. i. p. 705 (1788)
should replace *Chionis* Forster, 1788.

This is a most curious instance of perversity in the choice of generic names. Forster in the *Enchiridion* 1788 gave diagnoses of genera only: eighty-one names in all, of which only three were new. Of even date Gmelin proposed new generic names for two of these, with good definitions and species cited. Legally both of Gmelin's genera have priority, but one has been accepted, the other rejected, though the conditions are absolutely identical in each case. Moreover, in this case there is a prior *Chion* (Scopoli, *Intro. Hist. Nat.* p. 398, 1777), which may be considered by some authorities to preoccupy *Chionis*.

I am indebted to Mr. Tom Iredale for much help with the foregoing work.
